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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

DECEMBER 28, 1961

CONTENTS

PRODUCTION

	Page
1961 Tobacco Production a Little Below 1960	2
Castor Bean Harvest Down 10 Percent	10
Potato Production Down Slightly	12
Mediterranean Basin Olive Oil Production Down	14
Coffee Crop Second Largest of Record	19
Breadgrain Crop Moderately Below 1960	23
Pepper Crop Smaller	28
Rapeseed Production at Record High	30
Hops Production Continues Decline	33

TRADE

Cotton Trade Below Recent Highs	6
Little Change Expected in World Cotton Stocks in 1961-62	8
Southern Hemisphere Wool Exports Up 3 Percent	16

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION A LITTLE BELOW 1961

World tobacco production in 1961 is now placed at 8,607 million pounds--somewhat below 1960 but about 2 percent above the 8,458 million in 1959.

Major production increases this year were in the United States, India, Greece, Mexico and Brazil. Crops in Brazil, Australia and Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were at record levels. Larger yields per acre in the United States resulted in a crop of 2,008 million pounds (November estimate) compared with 1,943 million in 1960. These gains did not offset drops in European countries, particularly Italy, due to blue mold, and Yugoslavia because of drought and blue mold. West Germany's crop was the smallest since 1948. World record production of flue-cured at 3,335 million pounds in 1961 was slightly above the 3,314 million in 1960.

Production by Areas

North America: Production in North America in 1961 totaled 2,527 million pounds--about 3 percent above the 2,463 million in 1960. U.S. production in 1961 (November estimate) was 2,008 million pounds, 3 percent above 1960, but 8 percent below the 1950-54 average. Burley accounts for most of the U.S. increase, with production of this kind at 537 million in 1961, about 11 percent larger than in 1960. Canada's production of 6.0 million pounds of burley in 1961, after one year of discontinuance, is well above the 1950-54 average of 3.6 million pounds. Crops in most other countries of North America in 1961 were about the same as in the previous year.

South America: Production in South America in 1961 was 572 million pounds--up 8 percent from the 1960 harvest of 530 million. Brazil's crop of 338 million pounds in 1961 was 4 percent above the 324 million harvested in 1960. Smaller increases are reported for all other South American countries except Peru.

Europe: Production in Western Europe in 1961 declined to 412 million pounds, chiefly because of sizable drops in Italy and France. Crops in Italy and France were down 96 million pounds and 27 million, respectively, from last year. These decreases were partially offset by increases in Greece and Spain. The 1961 harvest in Eastern Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, was 420 million pounds--down 8 percent from 458 million in 1960 mainly due to a poor crop in Yugoslavia caused by blue mold and drought in the oriental-producing region.

Africa--African production in 1961 is now placed at 414 million pounds, 5 percent below the 434 million in 1960, but 37 percent above the 1950-54 average of 302 million. The sharp drop in Algeria of 21 million pounds from last year and the modest declines in the Republic of South Africa, Malagasy Republic and Mozambique, more than offset an increase in the Rhodesian Federation. The Federation of Rhodesia-Nyasaland produced a record crop in 1961 of 263 million pounds, with flue-cured accounting for most of the increase. Production in all other African countries was about the same as in 1960.

Asia: Asian tobacco production totaled 3,832 million pounds in 1961, compared with 3,842 million in 1960. Large decreases in both Turkey and Indonesia, with modest declines in Pakistan and the Philippines, were not offset by increases in Burma, India, Japan, Iran and Thailand.

Oceania: The Australian record crop of 29.9 million pounds, up 10.8 million from 1960, raised Oceania's total production from 26.1 million pounds in 1960 to 36.0 million in 1961.

Production by Kind

The world record flue-cured production in 1961 of 3,335 million pounds--was a little above the 3,314 million in 1960. Flue-cured production rose in Japan, Brazil, Rhodesia-Nyasaland, Australia, Argentina and the United States and more than offset declines in Indonesia, Italy, Canada and the Philippines.

Burley production in 1961--646 million pounds--was 6 percent above the 606 million in 1960 but 4 percent below the 1950-54 average of 674 million. With the exception of light sun-cured and dark sun-cured, all other types were below last year.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, farm sales weight 1/, harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons

Kinds	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	2,541,650	2,972,373	3,313,954	3,334,748
Burley	674,351	627,451	605,669	645,556
Other light air-cured	102,670	101,630	97,236	82,239
Oriental & semi-oriental	818,087	1,196,897	1,043,644	969,819
Light sun-cured	739,465	762,594	811,659	818,362
Dark air-cured	2,000,367	1,829,908	1,829,345	1,792,560
Dark sun-cured	770,020	811,905	825,234	846,505
Fire-cured	142,581	138,323	119,807	109,091
Total	3/ 7,810,872	4/ 8,458,418	4/ 8,657,575	4/ 8,606,880

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes quantities not identified by kind for East Germany, Libya, Republic of the Congo, Gabon, and Central African Republic. 4/ Includes quantities not identified by kind for East Germany.

(Table on following pages)

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1961, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	109	128	136	137	1,353	1,326	1,575	1,521	147,552	169,904	214,167	208,777
Mexico	88	92	111	115	902	675	856	975	79,781	62,081	94,798	112,470
United States	1,690	1,152	1,141	1,168	1,292	1,559	1,703	1,720	2,184,036	1,796,432	1,943,487	2,008,275
Puerto Rico	36	24	26	26	861	1,089	1,078	1,042	31,200	25,600	27,600	27,100
Costa Rica	3	3	3	3	743	578	570	600	2,293	1,656	1,600	1,800
El Salvador	3	2	2	2	470	838	850	850	1,283	1,943	1,975	1,950
Guatemala	7	5	5	6	608	745	627	650	4,233	3,931	2,896	3,905
Honduras	14	8	8	11	507	474	602	611	7,150	3,780	4,815	6,720
Nicaragua	2	3	3	3	906	667	667	667	1,245	2,000	2,000	2,000
Panama	2	1	2	2	585	681	771	771	896	933	1,324	1,325
Cuba	145	144	146	137	562	754	788	759	81,755	108,714	115,000	104,000
Dominican Republic	47	50	55	53	867	300	902	849	41,124	14,608	49,604	45,000
Haiti	4	6	6	6	821	424	433	424	3,080	2,000	2,500	2,000
Jamaica	2	2	2	2	753	700	700	700	1,158	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total North America	2,152	1,620	1,646	1,671	--	--	--	--	2,586,786	2,194,782	2,462,966	2,526,522
South America:												
Argentina	90	88	99	122	842	694	931	846	75,949	61,067	92,152	103,175
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	734	700	700	700	2,310	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	365	390	400	390	737	712	810	867	268,919	277,812	323,874	338,422
Chile	8	10	9	10	1,736	1,816	1,883	1,994	13,697	18,539	15,597	19,458
Colombia	50	56	36	37	986	1,527	1,522	1,528	49,559	85,627	54,804	56,548
Paraguay	18	17	22	29	952	934	955	966	16,944	15,873	21,000	28,000
Peru	8	6	6	6	935	643	868	666	7,560	3,860	4,769	4,000
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	1,012	880	594	600	665	616	440	440
Venezuela	13	8	9	12	913	1,581	1,665	1,635	11,502	12,381	14,991	19,620
Total South America	556	579	585	610	--	--	--	--	447,105	477,875	529,727	571,763
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,517	1,647	1,553	1,516	1,583	1,971	1,865	1,204
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	3	3	3	2,102	1,970	627	2,146	10,052	6,739	2,200	5,500
France	71	65	63	54	1,684	1,769	1,728	1,516	119,009	114,540	108,885	82,011
Germany, West	26	17	16	10	2,230	2,480	1,462	2,186	57,227	42,240	23,077	21,152
Greece	232	253	225	258	554	695	638	657	128,308	175,934	143,550	169,481
Italy	131	140	131	57	1,221	1,427	1,204	1,012	160,146	199,060	153,824	57,665
Spain	43	42	50	52	1,343	1,141	1,200	1,359	57,713	47,929	60,937	70,679
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1,610	1,802	2,122	1,338	673	730	850	660
Switzerland	3	3	3	2	1,760	2,125	1,510	1,912	4,471	5,932	4,061	3,735
Total West Europe	513	525	493	438	--	--	--	--	539,182	595,075	499,249	412,087
Albania	5	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	--
Bulgaria	230	307	225	--	522	715	689	--	120,150	219,430	155,300	--
Czechoslovakia	22	16	15	--	933	906	649	--	20,282	14,047	9,730	--
Germany, East	3/ 17	12	13	--	3/ 972	1,406	837	--	3/ 16,520	17,337	11,027	--
Hungary	55	39	38	--	848	1,260	1,054	--	46,477	49,160	40,050	--
Poland	54	82	94	--	1,254	1,127	1,236	--	67,500	92,373	116,180	--
Rumania	81	90	54	--	520	625	637	--	42 196	56,217	34,392	--
Yugoslavia	84	121	96	74	612	832	708	476	51,707	101,125	68,232	35,225
U.S.S.R.	528	376	370	370	913	1,109	1,097	1,068	482,000	416,669	406,000	395,000
Total East Europe including U.S.S.R.	1,076	4/ 1,078	4/ 940	4/ 934	--	--	--	--	851,832	4/ 988,358	4/ 863,661	4/ 814,545
Total Europe	1,589	1,603	1,433	1,372	--	--	--	--	1,391,014	1,583,433	1,362,910	1,226,632

Africa:												
Algeria	79	59	57	51	612	640	492	137	48,068	36,457	28,074	7,000
Libya	1	2	2	2	1,300	1,052	1,050	1,075	1,466	1,884	2,205	2,150
Morocco	4	3	3	4	1,099	1,747	1,480	1,295	5,020	5,402	4,440	5,180
Tunisia	3	6	6	6	908	872	1,075	1,080	2,643	5,060	5,480	5,500
Angola	3	8	8	8	495	550	550	550	1,015	4,400	4,400	4,400
The Congo (Belgium Congo)	4	5	4	4	600	892	743	743	2,604	4,409	3,307	3,300
Ruanda-Urundi	5	5	5	5	450	600	600	600	2,000	2,756	2,800	2,800
Camerouns	5	10	10	10	575	446	446	446	2,775	4,400	4,400	4,400
Gabon, Central African Republic, and Congo Republic	5/	7	7	8	5/	583	590	538	1,091	3,748	3,790	4,300
Kenya	1	1	1	1	300	315	220	280	220	350	245	311
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,435	1,090	1,165	1,265	983	1,098	1,250	1,228
Malagasy Republic	19	16	18	19	504	618	569	523	9,820	9,889	10,251	9,943
Mozambique	5	7	7	7	414	516	693	557	1,936	3,616	4,850	3,900
Nigeria	39	28	35	41	634	729	857	744	24,716	20,410	30,000	30,500
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	298	392	348	369	489	590	739	714	145,952	231,579	257,061	263,472
Tanganyika	15	12	12	12	306	578	508	513	4,591	6,941	6,099	6,150
Uganda	8	11	10	10	380	488	518	530	2,929	5,415	5,180	5,300
Republic of South Africa	74	108	89	94	595	720	673	572	44,172	77,700	59,900	53,740
Total Africa	564	681	623	652	--	--	--	--	302,001	425,514	433,732	413,574
Asia:												
Cyprus	4	4	4	4	451	340	381	410	1,710	1,307	1,638	1,638
Iran	55	45	30	62	570	519	478	462	31,465	23,369	14,330	28,660
Iraq	21	24	24	24	645	500	504	504	13,555	12,000	12,100	12,100
Israel	5/	11	9	11	5/	478	415	495	4,806	5,291	3,935	5,510
Jordan	5/	7	7	9	5/	435	179	411	5/	3,007	1,316	3,700
Lebanon	6	10	10	10	637	781	790	847	4,127	7,716	7,936	8,378
Syria	18	22	24	27	763	741	518	505	13,945	16,574	12,447	13,668
Turkey	343	416	465	386	628	679	644	616	215,796	282,475	299,484	237,833
China, Mainland	1,418	1,915	1,963	1,970	984	915	925	931	1,396,000	1,750,000	1,815,000	1,835,000
Burma	129	100	100	100	795	851	874	896	102,258	85,120	87,360	89,600
Ceylon	14	18	19	19	510	472	474	474	7,018	8,500	9,000	9,000
China (Taiwan)	15	23	19	19	1,363	1,534	1,762	1,762	20,034	35,274	33,487	33,485
India	849	897	914	968	670	652	689	680	568,516	584,640	629,413	658,514
Indonesia	345	453	430	399	421	367	378	351	145,322	166,086	162,375	140,000
Japan	146	153	145	140	1,504	1,865	1,837	1,975	219,495	284,918	266,827	277,085
South Korea	45	52	54	54	1,086	1,220	1,236	1,236	49,386	63,484	66,600	66,600
Pakistan	180	201	203	198	948	1,114	947	956	170,320	224,000	192,192	189,459
Philippines	109	225	237	233	501	507	596	579	54,407	114,020	141,094	134,940
Thailand	96	151	148	148	362	430	402	414	34,793	64,886	59,409	61,222
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	32	39	47	44	648	628	556	591	20,350	24,570	26,152	26,000
Total Asia	3,825	4,766	4,852	4,825	--	--	--	--	3,073,303	3,757,237	3,842,095	3,832,392
Oceania:												
Australia	7	15	20	27	859	924	970	1,090	6,011	13,970	19,069	29,867
New Zealand	4	4	4	4	1,280	1,586	1,887	1,460	4,652	5,607	7,076	6,130
Total Oceania	11	19	24	31	--	--	--	--	10,663	19,577	26,145	35,997
Total World	8,697	9,268	9,163	9,161	--	--	--	--	7,810,872	8,458,418	8,657,575	8,606,880

1/ Farm sales weight is 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than a five-year average. 4/ Includes estimates for countries in Eastern Europe for which data are not available. 5/ Not available.

WORLD COTTON TRADE BELOW RECENT HIGHS

World cotton trade in 1961-62 is estimated at about 15.8 million bales.[1] This would be below the alltime high of 17.5 million bales in 1959-60 and last year's relatively high level of 16.9 million bales, but slightly above the average of 15.7 million bales for the last 5 years.

The decline in world trade this season is attributed mainly to the lack of inventory building in foreign Free World importing countries such as occurred in the last seasons, especially in India and Japan. In fact, stocks are likely to be reduced this season in importing countries. Again, the stock change may be greatest in India and Japan, and smaller in the major importing countries of Western Europe.

Also contributing to the downward adjustment in world trade is a probable slight decrease in foreign consumption. Prices of most growths of upland cotton in world import markets are continuing in a 2-year upward trend, and reactions of price-supply outlook as the season progresses will exert an influence on volume of trade.

U.S. cotton exports in 1961-62 are estimated at about 5.5 million running bales, down 1.1 million from the 1960-61 total of 6.6 million running bales and 0.5 million below the average of 6.0 million in the last 5 years. The estimated decline in U.S. exports is almost the same size as the decline in total world trade. At 5.5 million bales, U.S. exports will make up about 35 percent of total world cotton trade this season compared with 40 percent in 1960-61 and an average of 35 percent for the last 5 years. Volume of U.S. cotton registered for export under the payment-in-kind program in the 1961-62 season totaled 2.8 million bales through December 1, 1961, compared with 4.3 million bales in the same period last year. Exports financed under government programs in 1961-62 are likely to be much smaller than the 2.0 million bales last year.

Import demand for foreign growths has been strong in early months of the season. Recent larger foreign crop offerings at competitive prices have supplied much of the late fall and winter needs for consumption. Supplies available for export from foreign Free World producing countries are slightly larger than last season because of larger carryover last August 1. While their total production is down slightly, an increase in production of upland types partly offsets a decline in extra-long staples, mostly in Egypt. Exports from this group of countries is expected to total around 8.7 million bales, up slightly from last year and nearly a million bales above the recent 5-year average. Consumption may increase slightly from last year's record figure of 5.4 million bales, leaving stocks in those countries about unchanged from the beginning of the season.

The Soviet Union and Mainland China may export less cotton this season as production has not recovered from the decline last year. Imports from various non-Communist countries may be maintained at a relatively high level, and net imports from Free World to Communist countries probably will be close to last year's record of 1.6 million bales.

1/ Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, unless otherwise specified.

Table 1.--Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1953-60

(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:								
El Salvador	42	35	140	96	127	247	112	138
Guatemala	13	30	35	30	45	65	55	80
Mexico	951	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809	1,304	1,610
Nicaragua	102	100	239	150	146	331	115	145
United States	3,914	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	7,392	6,857
Others	9	12	11	14	25	27	12	13
Total	5,031	5,015	4,772	9,517	7,719	5,374	8,990	8,843
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina	157	104	2	51	(2/)	47	31	66
Brazil	1,400	1,036	810	380	215	242	446	681
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	152
Paraguay	57	45	45	35	35	35	5	20
Peru	361	330	487	390	402	512	417	478
Others	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,979	1,515	1,344	856	652	836	930	1,397
EUROPE:								
Albania	0	6	5	5	5	5	7	4
Greece	29	68	180	148	124	194	153	150
Total	29	74	185	153	129	199	160	154
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia):	1,500	1,550	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,600	1,750	1,550
AFRICA:								
Angola	23	31	31	30	27	30	35	29
British East Africa 3/	353	384	414	381	451	563	420	432
Congo, Rep. of the	199	177	209	207	151	191	238	125
Egypt	1,485	1,081	1,433	924	1,256	1,380	1,838	1,582
Mozambique	180	144	130	95	160	125	185	210
Nigeria	137	140	159	114	111	198	147	175
Sudan	413	298	559	333	391	671	588	433
Western Africa 4/	10	24	33	42	45	45	49	60
Western Equatorial Africa 5/	122	158	160	207	169	167	152	150
Others	26	19	28	22	24	30	30	24
Total	2,948	2,456	3,156	2,355	2,785	3,400	3,682	3,220
ASIA:								
India	103	207	552	252	227	325	187	225
Iran	164	204	177	180	198	190	190	239
Iraq	3	11	19	12	32	44	19	10
Pakistan	893	634	723	506	383	375	333	244
Syria	183	330	366	374	427	357	389	445
Turkey	377	233	142	224	130	325	409	286
Others 6/	213	156	245	217	170	511	432	266
Total	1,936	1,775	2,224	1,765	1,567	2,127	1,959	1,715
World total	13,423	12,385	13,131	16,096	14,302	13,536	17,471	16,879

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ French West Africa prior to 1960. 5/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960. 6/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and China, Mainland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED IN WORLD COTTON STOCKS IN 1961-62

World cotton production and disappearance in 1961-62 are expected to be about equal, at around 47.5 million bales, for the second straight year. [1] As a result, world stocks next August 1 are likely to hold near the 20.5 million bales on hand at the beginning of this season. World consumption has exceeded production and stocks have been reduced for 5 successive years. However, the stock decline was only 0.1 million bales in 1960-61, and the downtrend may be broken by a slight rise this season.

Stocks in foreign Free World importing countries may decline around 0.3 million bales this season, while U.S. stocks are expected to increase 0.4 million bales. Relatively little overall change is expected for other exporting countries and Communist countries.

In the United States, 1961-62 estimated mill consumption of 8.8 million bales and exports of 5.5 million bales will total about 0.4 million bales less than production plus imports. Therefore, stocks are expected to rise from 7.2 million bales on August 1, 1961, to 7.6 million bales at the end of this season, still only about half the size of the record 14.5 million bales on hand August 1, 1956.

Stocks of cotton in foreign Free World importing countries likely will be reduced in 1961-62 after an increase of 1.0 million bales or 18 percent over the past 2 years. Consumption abroad is expected to ease from recent record highs, and purchases for import may drop more, depending in part on anticipated supply-price movements. At present levels of consumption, carryover last August was equivalent to 4 months' requirements. After substantial increases last season, stocks in India and Japan may be drawn down in light of India's smaller crop and rising consumption, and slightly smaller prospective consumption in Japan.

Foreign Free World exporting countries as a group are likely to have little change from the 3.8 million bales on August 1, 1961, as exports and consumption may about equal production. Stocks at the beginning of this season were about 0.4 million bales larger than a year earlier, but prospects are for larger exports this season and a slight rise in consumption. Stocks in Egypt and Mexico may decrease as a result of smaller crops, while larger crops in Sudan, Brazil, and several Near East and Central American countries may result in some stock increases. Inventories of extra-long staple cotton in foreign exporting countries may decline this season, chiefly because of the sharp drop in Egypt's production. The carryover this season in the Soviet Union and Mainland China will not change greatly, based on current estimates, while stocks in Eastern Europe may decline slightly.

1/ Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, except U.S. cotton is in running bales.

COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries, August 1, 1961, with comparisons 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Foreign Free World importing:						
Canada	63	75	104	62	85	40
Belgium	120	145	131	120	173	165
France	348	560	340	255	385	395
Germany, West	300	445	460	340	545	430
Italy	369	310	300	230	430	420
Netherlands	69	116	92	82	115	120
Portugal	37	55	52	70	45	52
Spain	52	125	85	252	74	140
Sweden	88	104	114	80	74	72
Switzerland	89	128	122	103	123	125
United Kingdom	1,160	590	560	401	467	355
Yugoslavia	11	50	37	70	20	25
Hong Kong	34	65	53	56	90	94
India	1,714	1,825	2,025	1,900	1,340	1,960
Japan	512	585	536	680	1,025	1,400
Korea	19	50	35	25	55	25
Australia	21	27	23	25	26	24
Others	245	311	322	293	375	374
Total	5,251	5,566	5,391	5,044	5,447	6,216
Foreign Free World exporting:						
Mexico	200	100	300	350	250	225
El Salvador	13	70	105	25	26	45
Nicaragua	15	60	125	2	8	3
Iran	21	47	29	44	32	49
Pakistan	283	270	320	195	150	245
Syria	11	15	25	45	40	45
Turkey	112	175	140	125	90	100
Argentina	532	420	680	550	480	525
Brazil	1,221	525	600	625	690	715
Peru	213	270	300	250	320	315
Congo, Rep. of the	109	105	110	115	110	110
British East Africa	94	108	97	23	75	105
Egypt	612	435	595	715	430	515
Ex-French Equat. Africa 2/	96	50	60	65	45	105
Sudan	183	550	370	272	260	335
Others	209	219	354	338	393	338
Total	3,924	3,419	4,210	3,739	3,399	3,775
Total Foreign Free World	9,175	8,985	9,601	8,783	8,846	9,991
United States 3/	5,449	11,323	8,737	8,885	7,560	7,164
Communist countries:						
U.S.S.R.	1,320	1,400	1,450	1,550	1,750	1,450
China	560	1,000	1,250	1,600	1,300	900
Others 4/	316	445	543	538	528	578
Total	2,196	2,845	3,243	3,688	3,578	2,928
Afloat	475	700	700	500	600	400
World total	17,295	23,853	22,281	21,856	20,584	20,483

1/ Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Chad and Central African Republic. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Mostly Eastern Europe.

Compiled from official and trade sources.

WORLD CASTOR BEAN HARVEST DOWN 10 PERCENT

World production of castor beans in 1961 is estimated at 575,000 short tons, a decline of almost 10 percent from last year's record outturn but up 14 percent from the 1950-54 average. The decline from 1960 is due to the sharp drop in Brazil, the major producing country, and a less significant drop in India. Brazil and India normally account for 50 to 60 percent of the world's castor bean output.

North American production may be slightly larger than last year, mainly because of the somewhat larger crop in Mexico. While there is no official estimate of U.S. production, the 1961 crop is believed to be about the same as last year's 16,000 tons. Expanded acreage in Nebraska is believed to have been offset by reduced acreages in California and Arizona.

The estimated decline of about one-fifth from a year earlier in South America is due to the below-average outturn in Brazil. Early in the year production in that country was expected to be close to the near-record 245,000 tons last year, but continued drought in Bahia, the major producing state, reduced the crop there about 60 percent. Competition from other crops held production to the 1960 level, in Sao Paulo and Parana, while other producing states showed moderate increases.

Brazilian production in 1962 is now expected to rise substantially, probably exceeding the 1960 level if weather in Bahia is favorable. Farmers liked the prices they received for this year's crop, and demand for castor beans by Brazil's expanding processing industry continues strong. Also a new higher-yielding, higher-quality variety of castor bean introduced in Bahia 2 years ago, the "7 canadas rajadas", already accounts for about 10 percent of that state's production and expanded use is expected to influence total outturn.

Ecuador's 1961 castor bean crop increased 13 percent from last year to almost 25,000 tons. And production in 1962 is expected to increase further to possibly 26,000 tons. The expansion is a direct result of a special line of credit of 5 million sucres ($285,000) which was made available to producers by the National Development Banks during 1961.

European castor bean production in 1960, centered largely in Rumania and Yugoslavia, may have declined moderately from a year earlier. Official estimates for Rumania for 1960 and 1961 are not available as yet, but production there trended sharply upward from 1955 through 1959. And output since then is believed to have approximated the 1959 record of 18,000 tons. Yugoslavia's 1961 crop is believed to have dropped sharply from the previous year.

Much of the castor bean crop in Africa is from wild stands, and output in most countries must be judged largely by exports. As yet these export data are incomplete. However, total production probably approximated the estimated 66,000 tons of 1960.

CASTOR BEANS: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1950-54, annual 1956-61

Continent and country	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:							
United States 2/	3/ 13,449	1,880	10,160	20,560	12,165	15,635	16,000
Mexico	2,976	3,085	6,930	7,575	7,750	6,615	7,825
Haiti 4/	3,999	2,639	2,509	657	1,376	1,734	---
Estimated total 5/	21,120	8,045	19,930	29,125	21,625	24,320	25,860
South America:							
Argentina	3,229	1,255	2,765	8,200	---	---	---
Brazil	187,414	177,455	220,775	191,000	160,000	245,000	180,000
Ecuador	6/ 7,182	18,025	11,825	20,610	19,500	21,800	24,600
Paraguay 7/	2,467	1,209	1,970	2,635	4,190	7,715	16,500
Peru 6/	105	167	1,819	6,381	1,051	1,544	---
Estimated total 5/	204,590	204,045	243,435	229,925	193,840	285,160	231,700
Europe:							
Italy	787	165	145	55	40	10	---
Bulgaria	6,436	4,250	2,540	2,100	2,740	---	---
Hungary	3,924	1,545	1,325	1,730	3,275	2,550	---
Rumania	2,226	7,700	15,655	17,195	18,300	---	---
Yugoslavia	1,788	695	4,500	4,740	11,000	9,215	---
Estimated total 5/	15,170	14,375	24,185	25,840	35,375	32,295	30,280
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3/ 28,290	2,200	3,300	15,430	12,125	---	---
Africa:							
Ethiopia-Eritrea	10,730	16,500	13,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	---
Libya	3/ 1,850	2,400	2,900	5,000	6,000	2,000	---
Angola	7/ 6,486	3,860	3,300	4,400	3,300	2,645	2,755
Congo, Republic of the and Ruanda-Urundi	2,270	1,545	1,785	1,360	2,200	2,200	1,100
Former French West Africa 6/ 8/	911	558	581	589	500	1,200	---
Kenya 6/	4,016	3,868	4,845	7,764	4,420	3,707	---
Malagasy Republic 7/	3,868	987	1,368	1,153	996	591	---
Mozambique 7/	2,967	3,487	2,205	1,630	2,559	1,959	---
Tanganyika 6/	9,985	13,454	15,562	20,000	15,898	20,560	---
Uganda 6/	9,078	2,066	1,968	2,928	2,663	1,886	---
South Africa, Republic of	3,330	---	14,000	14,000	4,000	---	---
Estimated total 5/	57,140	56,145	63,230	75,470	61,120	66,085	66,000
Asia:							
Iran	8,270	12,675	13,230	13,780	14,330	---	8,800
India	120,960	138,880	138,880	99,680	125,440	118,720	109,760
Indonesia	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	---	---
Korea, South	1,245	1,555	1,170	960	1,085	750	---
Pakistan	3/ 560	6/ 2,950	6/ 5,042	3,360	5,600	6,720	6,720
Thailand	11,280	26,400	35,800	31,495	37,530	47,400	49,600
Estimated total 5/	176,970	217,190	226,850	181,005	214,715	214,720	207,510
Estimated world total 5/	503,280	502,000	580,930	556,795	538,800	635,580	575,350

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Figures for 1956-59 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Castor bean exports from Haiti, year ending September 30. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Exports of castor beans. 7/ Exports of castor beans and castor oil, bean basis. 8/ Now the independent countries of Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey and Guinea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

The slight decline in Asia's 1961 production is due largely to the smaller crop in India. Output in that country from the 2 crops harvested from November 1960 through April 1961 is reported officially at 110,000 tons, 8 percent smaller than the 1960 harvest. Official estimates represent only that part of the crop cultivated where conclusive estimates can be made and do not include the substantial quantity grown along fence rows, roads, and railroad beds. Prospects for the new crop, most of which will be harvested early in 1962, are for a 10-percent increase to about 121,000 tons.

The southwest monsoon rains this year have been generally favorable, and rainfall in the principal castor growing regions during the peak sowing months was normal or above normal. Few Indian castor beans are irrigated. While no official information is yet available, trade reports indicate that sowings have been larger in all areas, but particularly in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, the 2 major castor producing states. In addition to favorable weather, the alltime peak prices of castor beans, castor oil, and castor cake during 1961 stimulated increased plantings.

Thailand's castor bean production has trended sharply upward from the 1950-54 average of 11,000 tons to about 50,000 tons in 1961. The steady increase in yearly production is in accordance with the Thai Government's cash crop promotion program, which has expanded the cultivated area and more effectively controlled insects and diseases. Increasing demand from abroad and favorable price levels during recent years also have stimulated production.

Prospects for Thai castor beans in the international market are considered good as the result of gradual improvement in both quantity and quality. Moreover, the government's standardization of castor beans, effective January 1, 1962, will provide more opportunity to enter competitive world markets.

On the basis of unofficially estimated annual exports of around 25,000 tons in recent years, castor bean production in Mainland China may well exceed the prewar average of about 27,000 tons.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

Total 1961 potato production in the specified countries is down slightly from last year, but well above the 1951-55 average.

The North American potato crop is substantially above last year and above the 5-year average, with the largest increase in the United States. The Canadian crop is about the same as last year, but well above average.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	ACREAGE				PRODUCTION			
	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 2/	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
North America:								
Canada	302	294	314	332	35.2	36.5	44.8	45.3
Cuba	24	22	22	20	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
Mexico	79	119	120	121	3.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
United States	1,420	1,336	1,397	1,475	215.4	245.8	257.4	284.0
Total	1,825	1,771	1,853	1,948	256.3	290.1	310.2	337.5
Europe:								
Austria	432	422	445	424	60.9	64.9	84.0	71.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	228	228	211	186	50.9	32.4	45.1	3/36.8
Denmark	252	215	228	181	42.0	38.2	43.3	30.9
Finland	226	213	214	190	28.1	23.8	37.8	25.0
France	2,560	2,412	2,389	2,436	308.8	291.8	350.3	335.2
Germany, West	2,841	2,603	2,573	2,411	542.3	500.6	541.1	474.0
Greece	97	105	93	99	9.6	10.8	9.3	10.1
Ireland	304	260	235	215	56.1	58.1	40.5	40.7
Italy	968	953	936	936	68.3	87.7	84.3	89.6
Netherlands	386	358	359	328	89.7	73.1	76.4	73.6
Norway	140	136	140	134	24.5	24.0	27.5	26.4
Portugal	222	218	227	239	25.4	19.0	23.0	24.1
Spain	874	988	929	978	88.6	102.4	85.2	93.1
Sweden	316	294	307	271	35.4	31.1	38.6	37.7
Switzerland	140	135	124	121	25.7	34.0	33.5	33.1
United Kingdom	969	816	829	701	170.2	152.8	160.3	132.0
Total West Europe	10,955	10,356	10,239	9,850	1,626.5	1,544.7	1,680.2	1,534.0
Poland	6,466	6,889	7,108	6,961	668.8	787.0	832.6	837.7
Yugoslavia	607	717	712	692	39.9	60.8	72.1	45.0
Other Europe	4,899	4,791	4,787	4,761	545.7	538.5	542.3	496.2
Total Europe 4/	22,927	22,753	22,846	22,264	2,880.9	2,931.0	3,127.2	2,912.9
Asia:								
Japan	502	495	505	536	57.9	71.7	79.2	82.2
South America:								
Argentina	539	507	532	502	31.0	30.8	41.0	45.1
Brazil	400	464	483	494	17.6	22.6	24.3	26.5
Venezuela	19	36	44	40	.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Grand total	26,212	26,026	26,263	25,784	3,244.3	3,348.3	3,584.1	3,406.2

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and include the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Belgium only.

4/ Excluding U.S.S.R.

Use of potatoes for food has been declining in the Western European countries for several years. Last season's potato prices were low, in most of these countries, so growers reduced both acreage and production in 1961. In most of the Western European countries, the 1961 crop was harvested under favorable conditions; thus, shrinkage and losses in storage should be below average.

Japan's production has shown a sharp upward trend, much of it used for starch. The crop in Argentina was above last year, and 50 percent above average. As a result, prices were extremely low, and all of the potatoes could not be sold in regular commercial channels.

The Soviet Union is reported to be a large producer of potatoes, but reliable estimates of its production are not available.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION DOWN

Production of edible olive oil in the important Mediterranean Basin producing area is forecast at 1,336,000 short tons during the 1961-62 marketing season which began in October. The current crop is about 8 percent below the revised estimate of 1,458,300 tons for 1960-61. Smaller olive crops in Spain, Italy and Tunisia more than offset the gains reported in Greece, Turkey and Libya.

The Mediterranean's 1960-61 olive oil production turned out to be considerably more than early forecasts indicated. According to current official and trade estimates, olive production in Italy, Spain and Portugal defied the historic on-and-off-year cyclic production pattern. Normally 1960-61 would have been an "off" year in most southern European countries and production would have been below the 1959-60 on-year crop. However, there were 2 successive good crops, resulting in an olive oil production during 1960-61 above that of 1959-60. Near-perfect weather, new trees coming into production, and improved fertilization and other production practices helped bring this about.

Southern Europe is expected to produce 1,118,000 tons during 1961-62 as compared to 1,160,800 tons in 1960-61 and 1,096,500 in 1959-60. While production in this area as a whole will be down, output in Greece is forecast at an alltime record of 250,000 tons.

Favorable rainfall and temperatures along with limited disease attacks have enabled Greece's production to recover from the low, off-year level of 1960-61. Unofficial appraisals of Italy's crop indicate oil production there may total about 325,000 tons during 1961-62. This reduction of nearly one-fourth from 1960-61 is attributed to dry weather in some of Italy's producing regions and an off-year drop, following the high level of production attained last year.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average 1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1956/57-1961/62

Country	4 yr. average	Annual					
	1954/55-1957/58	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 2/	1961/62 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe:							
France	6.1	3.5	5.0	1.5	2.3	2.2	1
Greece	144.3	158.3	180.4	102.4	175.9	82.6	250
Italy	272.6	187.3	388.6	287.0	320.8	419.0	325
Portugal	85.8	102.7	111.3	68.0	101.0	103.8	100
Spain	358.1	430.0	375.0	380.0	496.0	550.0	440
Yugoslavia	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.0	.5	3.2	2
Total	871.3	885.6	1,065.2	842.9	1,096.5	1,160.8	1,118
Middle East:							
Israel	2.5	4.5	1.0	4.5	.9	.6	1
Syria	7.7	8.2	14.4	14.4	6.5	11.2	13
Lebanon	8.5	15.0	6.8	12.0	6.6	8.4	7
Turkey	69.2	98.7	47.7	100.0	72.6	87.0	100
Total	88.0	126.4	69.9	130.9	86.6	107.2	121
Africa:							
Algeria	23.2	25.6	22.5	19.8	22.2	24.0	20
Morocco	23.0	38.5	10.0	38.6	24.2	25.0	15
Tunisia	59.5	99.2	55.0	145.5	50.0	138.0	40
Libya	7.4	8.8	14.3	2.8	6.3	3.3	22
Total	113.1	172.1	101.8	206.7	102.7	190.3	97
Total Mediterranean	1,072.4	1,184.1	1,236.9	1,180.5	1,285.8	1,458.3	1,336

1/ Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning October; excludes oil extracted from residue.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official and other sources.

After the unexpected 550,000 ton oil outturn in Spain in 1960-61, Spanish olive oil production is forecast to be down about one-fifth for the current marketing year. A drier spring and summer and heavier damage from disease and pests have accentuated the lower yields in Spain. (Official estimates of Spanish oil production are increased by roughly 10 percent to account for estimated unreported production.) Portugal's production during 1961-62 is expected to remain close to the 103,800-ton level estimated for 1960-61, while forecasts for both France and Yugoslavia are that oil outturn in these minor producing countries will drop. Drought is the cause of the decrease in Yugoslavia, and drought, coupled with insect damage, lowered France's production to the lowest level in recent years.

The Middle East is expected to produce 121,000 tons of olive oil in 1961-62, a second successive good year. This production forecast is 13 percent above last year and 40 percent above 1959-60. The increase is mainly in Turkey where new trees have been coming into production. Official sources there show increased olive oil production in spite of evidence of increasing consumption of edible olives. An increase in the number of fruitbearing trees and improved weather conditions are also expected to result in a moderate increase in Syria's oil production. A long term drought in Lebanon may reduce production there, while Israel is expected to show little increase over last year's low level.

Africa's 1961-62 outturn, forecast at 97,000 tons, will be down sharply from the 190,300 tons estimated for last year. In addition to this being an off production year in most of the area, a severe drought has cut yields in Algeria, Morocco and, notably, Tunisia. An exception in Africa is Libya, where an on-year coupled with good rains has resulted in a bumper olive crop. In Tunisia, which will experience the greatest decline, oil production is forecast at less than a third of last year's near-record level.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS UP 3 PERCENT

Total raw wool exports from the 5 major Southern Hemisphere countries rose 3 percent to a new high in the 1960-61 season (July-June, Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa; October-September, Argentina and Uruguay). Exports reached 2,602 million pounds compared with 2,530 million in 1959-60.

Taken together, Argentina and Uruguay exported 150 million pounds more during the year, while total exports from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were down 78 million pounds.

The Australian clip declined in both quality and quantity as a result of dry weather throughout most of the country. Exports were off 3 percent from the previous year. In New Zealand heavy rains delayed shearing and marketing, particularly at the end of the season. South African exports declined 9 percent.

WOOL: Exports from principal Southern Hemisphere countries, 1959-60 and 1960-61 seasons 1/

Country of destination	Australia		New Zealand		Republic of South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay 2/		Total 5 countries	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United States	39	36	66	71	33	34	69	57	13	22	220	220
United Kingdom	291	238	173	159	56	51	49	56	17	51	586	555
Japan	340	419	23	40	16	14	24	38	--	6	403	517
Continental Europe:												
France	166	160	92	90	51	49	22	36	4	11	335	346
Belgium	108	106	33	33	10	8	14	19	2	4	167	170
Germany, West	80	69	36	32	41	40	18	30	8	16	183	187
Italy	139	114	31	23	28	31	28	28	4	8	230	204
Netherlands	2	3	11	13	1	1	21	32	3	10	38	59
Others	36	31	7	9	8	8	4	14	3	14	58	76
Total	531	483	210	200	139	137	107	159	24	63	1,011	1,042
Sino Soviet Bloc:												
U.S.S.R.	39	30	13	8	8	--	7	1	--	--	67	39
Poland	37	30	11	5	1	3	16	10	1	1	66	49
Others	63	47	21	15	10	1	4	13	5	4	103	80
Total	139	107	45	28	19	4	27	24	6	5	236	168
Others	56	75	11	13	3	3	4	6	3/	3	74	100
World total	1,396	1,358	528	511	266	243	280	340	60	150	2,530	2,602
Percentage of change from 1959-60		-3		-3		-9		+21		+150		+3

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ Bale weight estimates as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds, scoured 550 pounds. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

The reduction was more the result of delayed shipment stemming from the purchase and storage activities of the South African Wool Commission, rather than an actual drop in production. Both Argentina and Uruguay realized higher production; however, their export trade benefited from liberalized government policies toward taxation of exports.

Australia. Reduced supplies in Australia, coupled with a drop in world demand, caused a 3 percent drop in exports during the year. Japan again dominated the market throughout most of the season, replacing the United Kingdom as the leading buyer of Australian wool. Prices remained below the previous season, mostly reflecting demand conditions in major importing and consuming countries. Drought lowered both the quality and quantity of the clip in all states except Western Australia. Purchases by Communist countries were less than in 1959-60.

At the start of the new selling season in September 1961 prices were several percentage points above the 1960-61 level. Japan continued to dominate the market until balance of payment difficulties slowed purchases. Communist countries increased their buying, and the market received support from increased United Kingdom and Western European buying.

New Zealand. Exports of raw wool declined about 3 percent to 511 million pounds. The drop was caused in part by heavy rains which upset shearing timetables and delayed selling dates. Exports to the United States increased by 5 million pounds, largely at the expense of Argentina, traditionally the largest exporter of carpet wool to the United States. Increased exports to Japan more than offset the decline in shipments to the United Kingdom, although the latter continued to be by far the largest market for New Zealand wool. The New Zealand Wool Commission's price support operations led to the purchase of over 4,000 bales. The Commission made purchases to maintain prices above the 38.5 cent floor. By seasons end the Wool Commission had reduced its accumulated stocks by more than 50 percent.

South Africa. Raw wool exports from the Republic of South Africa dropped 9 percent. During the season the Wool Commission purchased about 10 percent of the clip (104,000 bales) to maintain the established floor price. Much of this wool was purchased early in the season and not sold until near the end. Although most of the wool was sold during the year, much of it probably was not exported in the 1960-61 marketing year. Thus part of the apparent decrease in exports was the result of accounting procedures rather than an actual decline in sales and exports of the 1960-61 clip.

Earlier forecasts of a drastic decline in production caused by prolonged drought in the Northwest Cape and Central Karroo did not materialize. Farmers in those areas succeeded in moving large numbers of sheep to better grazing in the Eastern Cape and Southern Free State. There was also a relatively large increase in production in other areas, and this offset actual losses in drought areas.

Argentina. Exports rose sharply in 1960-61, totaling 340 million pounds, up from 280 million in 1959-60. There was a small increase in the size of the clip and a large reduction in carryover stocks. The 10 percent retention tax on exports was continued during the season and will be in effect in 1961-62. There had been some optimism concerning the removal of this tax when it was dropped on meat exports in July 1961.

The United States continued to be the largest single market for Argentine wool, although most of the clip went to Western Europe. As the U.S. market for Argentine carpet wools declined, New Zealand shipments to the United States increased.

Sino-Soviet Bloc purchases declined by nearly 40 percent.

Uruguay. Exports during the year were 2½ times as large as the previous year. Production rose 13 percent and carryover stocks from 1959-60 were large. Thus, when the retention tax was lowered in December 1960, export trade became brisk. The tax was reduced from about 19 cents per pound to 13 cents. This tax has been raised by 6.7 percent for the 1961-62 clip.

Domestic consumption rose during the year and carryover stocks have been reduced by almost two-thirds. These factors will more than offset the slight increase in production forecast for the coming year, making less wool available for export in 1961-62. Uruguay also increased its foreign sales of semimanufactured wool. Export of tops totaled more than 25 million pounds, up from 21 million in 1959-60. The Netherlands, Italy, and Belgium were the major destinations, taking nearly three-fourths of the total.

WORLD COFFEE CROP SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third (December estimate of the 1961-62 world coffee crop places total production at 74.7 million bags and exportable production at 60.8 million. This would be second only to the record production of 1959-60. Increased production in 1961-62 is expected for North America and South America, while slight declines are forecast for Africa and Asia.

North American production for 1961-62 is estimated at a total of 9,995 thousand bags with 7,780 thousand exportable. This compares with 9,010 thousand bags total and 6,820 thousand bags exportable for 1960-61.

Costa Rica is the only country in North America for which smaller production is forecast. The 1961-62 crop represents a more nearly normal level of production, after the big record production of 1960-61.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1961-62 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51 1954/55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	3rd estimate 1961-62
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	895	905	1,165	1,040
Cuba	542	525	800	700	800
Dominican Republic	455	425	585	500	600
El Salvador	1,216	1,475	1,575	1,450	1,600
Guatemala	1,129	1,400	1,600	1,500	1,575
Haiti	642	450	650	400	650
Honduras	212	330	350	275	325
Mexico	1,373	1,600	2,050	2,100	2,350
Nicaragua	362	360	375	450	475
Panama 3/	-	63	70	70	75
Other North America 4/	470	300	475	400	505
Total North America	6,840	7,823	9,435	9,010	9,995
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	31,000	44,000	30,000	38,000
Colombia	6,330	7,700	8,000	7,700	7,800
Ecuador	347	450	675	750	800
Peru	146	390	475	550	750
Venezuela	729	1,000	900	875	900
Other South America 5/	55	65	70	71	71
Total South America	26,571	40,605	54,120	39,946	48,321
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,465	1,800	2,700	2,450
Cameroun 6/	182	450	560	615	775
Central African Republic	-	100	105	135	150
Ethiopia	613	950	950	850	900
Ivory Coast	1,210	2,478	2,578	3,300	2,900
Kenya	223	400	410	575	600
Malagasy Republic	634	875	825	900	950
Republic of Guinea	120	190	195	235	235
Republic of the Congo 7/	613	1,525	1,380	1,000	650
Ruanda-Urundi 7/	-	-	600	400	460
Tanganyika	281	390	425	495	410
Togo	56	180	140	150	172
Uganda	754	1,525	1,950	1,900	2,050
Other Africa 8/	213	330	393	446	369
Total Africa	5,918	10,858	12,311	13,701	13,071
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	775	800	1,125	900
Indonesia	985	1,175	1,500	1,525	1,500
Yemen	70	85	90	90	90
Other Asia and Oceania 9/	275	344	581	746	811
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,379	2,971	3,486	3,301
Total world production	41,046	61,665	78,837	66,143	74,688

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1961-62 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954-55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	3rd estimate 1961-62
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	815	800	1,050	925
Cuba	49	60	200	100	200
Dominican Republic	372	300	460	375	475
El Salvador	1,087	1,375	1,475	1,350	1,500
Guatemala	905	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,375
Haiti	443	300	500	250	500
Honduras	167	280	300	225	275
Mexico	1,141	1,200	1,550	1,450	1,675
Nicaragua	313	320	325	400	425
Panama 3/	-	23	25	25	30
Other North America 4/	72	190	365	295	400
Total North America	4,927	6,063	7,400	6,820	7,780
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	26,000	37,000	22,000	30,000
Colombia	5,632	6,900	7,000	6,700	6,800
Ecuador	308	350	475	550	600
Peru	68	300	375	440	640
Venezuela	488	600	500	475	475
Other South America 5/	52	40	44	45	45
Total South America	21,278	34,190	45,394	30,210	38,560
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,440	1,775	2,650	2,400
Cameroun 6/	180	440	545	600	760
Central African Republic	-	90	95	125	140
Ethiopia	544	850	850	750	800
Ivory Coast	1,137	2,430	2,530	3,250	2,850
Kenya	214	380	390	555	575
Malagasy Republic	569	750	750	800	850
Republic of Guinea	110	175	180	225	220
Republic of the Congo 7/	595	1,490	1,365	950	600
Ruanda-Urundi 7/	-	-	590	390	450
Tanganyika	274	385	420	485	400
Togo	57	178	138	148	170
Uganda	744	1,500	1,920	1,885	2,035
Other Africa 8/	211	296	355	408	339
Total Africa	5,625	10,404	11,903	13,221	12,589
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	240	275	550	350
Indonesia	504	975	1,300	1,325	1,300
Yemen	60	65	80	80	80
Other Asia and Oceania 9/	71	64	66	141	161
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,344	1,721	2,096	1,891
World exportable production	32,558	52,001	66,418	52,347	60,820

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

The 1961-62 crops in the Dominican Republic and Haiti are considerably above the previous year. Puerto Rico's 1961-62 crop will be an alltime record.

El Salvador's crop was earlier than usual, and is larger than last year. The Guatamala crop was damaged by Hurricane Hattie and Pacific Storm Simone as well as by leaf miners; nevertheless the 1961-62 crop is estimated to be 5 percent above 1960-61.

Mexico has a far larger crop this year than ever before, despite some damage from high winds and heavy rains. Nicaragua's 1961-62 crop is estimated at 475,000 bags total and 425,000 bags exportable, slightly above the 1960-61 level.

Total South American production for 1961-62 is placed at 48.3 million bags, with exportable at 38.6 million. This is 8 million bags above 1960-61, and is due primarily to an increase in the Brazilian crop.

The Brazilian 1961-62 crop will probably be the second largest of record. However, the long range outlook is for decreasing production in Brazil, as eradication of trees now exceeds new plantings and there are many old plantings with decreasing yields.

Flowering and fruit set for Colombia's early-season crop of 1962 (March-April) is favorable, and the expectation is for average production. Peru's coffee production continues upward, and the 1961-62 crop is expected to be much larger than the 1960-61 crop. Dry weather has hurt many producers in Venezuela.

The 1961-62 African crop is estimated at 13.1 million bags total and 12.6 million bags exportable. This is about 4 percent below 1960-61, primarily because of civil disturbances.

Angola's 1961-62 crop will be reduced by about 250,000 bags from 1960-61 as a result of rebel activity. The Cameroun crop for 1961-62 is estimated at a total of 775,000 bags and 760,000 bags exportable. This includes an exportable production of 110,000 bags for Western Cameroun (formerly Southern Cameroons, and included in Nigerian production).

A prolonged drought during the early growing season will probably reduce the crop in the Ivory Coast. The 1960-61 crop far exceeded early expectations; however, about 20,000 metric tons were of low quality and not brought to port. Dry weather will reduce the European production in Kenya; however, the African production is expected to be considerably higher than in 1960-61.

Disturbances in Ruanda have caused natives in many instances to abandon their coffee in favor of crops that will bring more immediate returns. The resulting small crop this year could cause serious difficulties, for Ruanda-Urandi depends heavily on coffee for its foreign exchange earnings.

Tanganyika's 1961-62 crop has been hurt by drought, both in quantity and quality. An 8 percent increase in Uganda's crop is estimated for 1961-62 compared with the 1960-61 crop.

Exportable production estimates for 1961-62 for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa are as follows: (bags of 132.3 lbs.) Cape Verde - 2,000; Comores Islands - 2,000; Dahomey - 40,000; Gabon - 17,000; Ghana - 38,000; Liberia - 16,000; Nigeria - 18,000; Republic of Congo - 10,000; Sao Tome & Principe - 6,000; Sierra Leone - 75,000; Spanish Guinea - 110,000; Western Camerouns (formerly Southern Cameroons and included in Nigeria, but now included in Cameroun) - 110,000.

The 1961-62 crop production for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 3.3 million bags total and 1.9 million bags exportable. This represents a small decline from 1960-61.

India's production will return to a more nearly normal level this year, after the alltime record of 1960-61. The Coffee Board hopes to increase exports; it is also continuing a sales promotion program to increase domestic consumption.

Indonesia will have little change in production in 1961-62 compared to 1960-61. While smallholders are increasing their output somewhat, an extended dry period will hurt the 1961-62 crop.

Increased numbers of bearing trees as well as increasing yields will account for a larger 1961-62 crop in the Philippines. Restrictions on imports and exchange controls have been largely responsible for the development of the local coffee industry.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP MODERATELY BELOW 1960

World breadgrain production in 1961 is estimated at 270 million short tons, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is slightly less than the first forecast (Foreign Crops and Markets, monthly world crops and livestock summaries issue of September 28, 1961) mainly because estimates for the Soviet Union and Mainland China have been reduced to reflect unfavorable growing conditions in parts of these important producing countries.

The current estimate for 1961 is 4 percent less than the bumper crop last year, and is also below average. The reduction from the 1960 total is in wheat production; the rye crop was slightly larger. The world wheat crop of 7,755 million bushels was 405 million below last year. The reduction was widespread, the only exceptions being the Soviet Union and South America; those areas have larger outturns than in 1960.

Rye production of 1,340 million bushels, was 10 million above last year and at least as large as in 1960 in all areas except North America. Both the United States and Canada have somewhat smaller crops this year.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	26,130	23,065	23,198	23,792	20.6	17.9	21.1	11.0	537,632	413,520	489,624	261,679
Mexico	1,647	2,338	1,853	2,100	13.2	19.9	26.8	24.5	21,788	46,500	49,600	51,400
United States	63,361	51,781	51,896	51,620	17.3	21.7	26.2	23.9	1,094,183	1,121,118	1,357,272	1,234,705
Estimated total 5/	91,200	77,270	77,030	77,600	18.1	20.5	24.6	20.0	1,654,000	1,582,000	1,897,000	1,549,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	661	685	682	29.5	32.7	37.7	38.1	16,920	21,620	25,800	26,000
Belgium	421	497	498	485	48.2	58.4	57.4	52.2	20,278	29,000	28,570	25,300
Denmark	195	218	203	259	54.5	61.4	57.9	51.8	10,630	13,375	11,760	13,400
Finland	377	344	447	586	23.2	25.9	30.2	29.7	8,739	8,900	13,500	17,400
France	10,916	10,970	10,769	9,785	28.9	38.7	37.6	35.4	315,244	425,000	405,000	346,500
Germany, West	2,728	3,295	3,429	3,435	40.4	50.2	53.0	43.1	110,228	165,540	181,750	148,000
Greece	2,410	2,875	2,820	2,630	16.6	22.6	21.7	22.2	40,042	65,000	61,200	58,500
Ireland	362	282	365	350	36.0	48.2	47.1	43.7	13,036	13,600	17,200	15,300
Italy	12,085	11,600	11,300	10,600	23.8	26.8	22.1	28.4	288,080	311,200	250,000	301,300
Luxembourg	45	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	1,382	--	--	--
Netherlands	209	297	313	303	54.4	63.6	69.2	57.8	11,376	18,900	21,670	17,500
Norway	56	23	22	26	30.0	31.7	38.2	38.5	1,682	730	840	1,000
Portugal	1,785	2,094	1,920	1,630	13.2	10.9	9.8	9.6	23,526	22,900	18,800	15,700
Spain	10,470	10,774	10,230	9,390	14.8	16.2	12.7	12.8	155,000	175,000	130,000	120,000
Sweden	896	778	836	679	33.1	39.5	36.2	44.5	29,640	30,725	30,260	30,200
Switzerland	225	256	258	279	41.9	47.5	51.6	41.6	9,430	12,150	13,300	11,600
United Kingdom	2,263	1,929	2,102	1,827	41.8	53.9	53.3	51.1	94,640	104,000	112,000	93,400
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,020	46,940	46,260	43,010	25.0	30.3	28.6	28.9	1,150,000	1,420,000	1,325,000	1,245,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,439	3,113	--	18.6	22.1	23.6	--	66,000	76,000	73,500	--
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,875	1,610	--	28.5	29.9	34.3	--	52,500	56,000	55,200	--
Germany, East	1,120	1,075	1,075	--	34.0	44.5	46.5	--	38,100	47,800	50,000	--
Hungary	3,400	2,759	2,600	2,840	21.3	25.4	25.0	24.6	72,500	70,150	65,000	70,000
Poland	3,730	3,546	3,363	--	19.0	25.9	25.2	--	70,800	92,000	84,600	--
Rumania	6,710	7,383	7,010	7,335	16.2	19.9	18.1	18.4	108,750	147,000	126,750	135,000
Yugoslavia	--	5,263	5,090	4,843	--	28.8	25.8	24.1	80,000	151,750	131,170	116,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,500	25,600	24,110	24,520	19.2	25.2	24.5	23.9	490,000	645,000	590,000	585,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,520	72,540	70,370	67,530	22.9	28.5	27.2	27.1	1,640,000	2,065,000	1,915,000	1,830,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	157,000	148,500	155,000	11.1	12.1	11.4	12.3	1,240,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	1,900,000

Asia:												
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,400	110,000	96,000	103,000
Iraq	1,871	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--	22,210	21,000	22,000	26,000
Israel	90	137	135	106	11.1	19.7	11.1	18.9	1,000	2,700	1,500	2,000
Jordan	651	525	--	--	8.6	7.2	--	--	5,600	3,800	1,600	5,100
Lebanon	165	153	128	143	11.5	6.0	5.7	9.0	1,902	920	735	1,290
Syria	2,277	2,100	1,900	--	11.6	7.0	6.3	--	26,510	14,700	12,000	16,400
Turkey	13,514	15,500	15,600	15,500	15.8	14.5	16.7	14.5	213,590	225,000	260,000	225,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	890,000	--	--	--
India	24,456	31,141	32,542	31,750	10.4	11.7	11.6	12.5	253,950	365,000	376,700	398,000
Pakistan	10,380	12,000	12,192	11,603	12.4	12.0	11.9	12.2	129,124	144,000	144,700	141,300
Japan	1,766	1,486	1,489	1,603	30.2	35.0	37.8	40.8	53,322	52,000	56,250	65,400
Korea, South	245	310	306	--	14.2	17.1	16.7	--	3,477	5,300	5,120	6,300
Estimated total 5/	127,820	138,260	144,410	136,570	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.4	1,765,000	1,915,000	1,920,000	1,830,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,267	4,302	4,725	4,622	9.7	9.4	11.6	5.2	41,508	40,600	55,000	24,000
Egypt	1,631	1,531	1,512	1,436	30.1	34.6	36.4	36.8	49,060	53,000	55,000	52,800
Morocco	3,674	3,870	4,099	3,845	10.2	9.1	9.6	6.1	37,534	35,100	39,200	23,300
Tunisia	2,399	3,274	3,346	--	8.3	5.9	5.0	--	19,796	19,300	16,600	--
Republic of South Africa 7/	3,020	3,156	--	--	7.6	8.6	--	--	23,040	27,200	28,150	--
Estimated total 5/	16,480	17,960	18,580	16,940	11.2	10.9	11.3	8.9	185,000	195,000	210,000	150,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,871	10,818	8,893	--	18.2	19.9	16.9	--	216,204	215,000	150,000	190,000
Brazil	1,475	2,100	1,850	--	12.5	6.5	7.0	--	18,500	13,600	13,000	--
Chile	1,910	2,185	2,110	2,125	18.7	18.6	19.6	--	35,764	40,600	41,300	--
Colombia	430	395	410	395	11.3	13.0	12.9	13.2	4,860	5,140	5,300	5,200
Peru	410	370	370	--	14.2	15.9	16.2	--	5,814	5,900	6,000	6,200
Uruguay	1,515	725	1,290	1,240	14.8	9.2	11.8	12.4	22,376	6,700	15,160	15,400
Estimated total 5/	17,840	16,840	15,180	16,660	17.1	17.2	15.5	16.5	305,000	290,000	235,000	275,000
Oceania:												
Australia	10,716	12,173	13,439	13,910	16.9	16.3	20.4	15.1	181,150	198,500	273,750	210,000
New Zealand	116	163	165	173	40.7	53.4	50.0	--	4,720	8,700	8,250	--
Total Oceania	10,832	12,336	13,604	14,083	17.2	16.8	20.7	15.6	185,870	207,200	282,000	219,000
Estimated world total 5/	447,190	492,210	487,670	484,380	15.6	16.6	16.7	16.0	6,975,000	8,155,000	8,160,000	7,755,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1961 and end early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,159	517	543	520	16.6	15.8	18.6	12.0	19,260	8,149	10,125	6,229
United States	1,619	1,457	1,684	1,542	12.8	15.8	19.6	17.7	20,785	23,076	33,052	27,262
Total	2,778	1,974	2,227	2,062	14.4	15.8	19.4	16.2	40,045	31,225	43,177	33,491
Europe:												
Austria	601	538	421	523	27.5	30.5	33.0	34.6	16,508	16,410	13,900	18,100
Belgium	205	162	152	111	43.1	42.8	51.8	44.7	8,832	6,930	7,870	4,960
Denmark	323	299	388	452	38.2	38.1	46.1	37.4	12,332	11,380	17,870	16,900
Finland	276	255	274	232	24.3	25.1	26.8	25.0	6,694	6,400	7,330	5,800
France	1,104	811	738	652	18.4	22.8	22.3	20.9	20,327	18,490	16,430	13,600
Germany, West	3,427	3,521	3,253	2,922	38.3	43.4	45.9	33.8	131,400	152,900	149,400	98,900
Greece	155	81	71	61	13.7	13.1	15.5	15.7	2,120	1,060	1,100	960
Italy	238	167	155	148	21.7	24.8	23.7	25.0	5,160	4,140	3,670	3,700
Luxembourg	14	--	--	--	31.4	--	--	--	439	--	--	--
Netherlands	428	355	375	295	43.6	42.8	48.3	43.4	18,644	15,180	18,130	12,800
Norway	2	3	3	2	30.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	60	90	150	100
Portugal	652	672	664	523	11.1	10.3	6.9	6.3	7,227	6,900	4,570	3,300
Spain	1,526	1,406	1,236	1,198	12.7	15.1	12.3	10.4	19,390	21,260	15,160	12,440
Sweden	312	240	257	185	33.0	34.6	35.2	40.6	10,302	8,300	9,040	7,520
Switzerland	35	31	35	30	41.1	50.8	52.3	50.0	1,438	1,575	1,830	1,500
United Kingdom	59	14	19	21	35.1	37.1	37.9	38.1	2,072	520	720	800
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	9,360	8,570	8,050	7,370	28.1	31.7	33.2	27.4	263,000	272,000	267,000	202,000
Bulgaria	530	224	222	--	16.0	16.1	13.5	--	8,500	3,600	3,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,300	1,065	--	26.5	29.2	33.1	--	41,100	38,000	35,230	--
Germany, East	3,110	2,548	2,548	--	26.8	31.3	30.1	--	83,300	79,760	76,800	--
Hungary	1,275	875	744	600	19.4	19.9	18.8	19.7	24,700	17,450	13,950	11,800
Poland	12,345	12,852	12,657	--	19.0	24.8	24.6	--	235,000	319,000	311,000	--
Rumania	500	295	242	--	16.6	17.1	16.8	--	8,300	5,050	4,065	--
Yugoslavia	--	583	526	445	--	17.9	17.4	16.9	8,500	10,430	9,170	7,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,990	18,710	18,040	17,840	20.5	25.3	25.1	25.4	410,000	473,000	453,000	453,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,280	26,090	25,210	22.9	27.3	27.6	26.0	673,000	745,000	720,000	655,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	42,175	40,030	42,000	12.8	14.2	13.0	14.3	690,000	600,000	520,000	600,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,621	1,425	1,500	16.1	12.3	16.5	16.0	22,700	20,000	23,500	24,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,222	3,254	1,811	2,200	11.7	12.8	11.0	11.4	26,000	41,730	20,000	25,000
Africa:												
Republic of South Africa	56	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	360	--	--	--
Estimated world total 5/	90,130	76,690	71,960	73,350	16.1	18.8	18.5	18.3	1,455,000	1,440,000	1,330,000	1,340,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1961 and end early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In North America wheat production of 1,549 million bushels is sharply below the 1,897 million bushels harvested last year. It is also less than average because of the below-average Canadian outturn. All other countries had above-average crops. The Canadian outturn of 262 million bushels was from a larger acreage than in 1960 but yields were 10 bushels per acre smaller.

The U.S. crop December estimate is 1,235 million bushels compared with 1,357 million last year. Acreage was slightly smaller but most of the crop reduction is attributed to lower yields than the record in 1960. Mexico harvested a record crop this year.

The wheat crop in Western Europe is now estimated at 1,245 million bushels, 15 million above earlier forecasts. Revised estimates in a number of countries account for the larger total, but the largest increase is in Italy where the present estimate of 301 million bushels is well above average and 20 percent above the poor 1960 outturn. Rye production in Western Europe is estimated at 202 million bushels, little change from earlier estimates.

Wheat production in Eastern Europe is estimated at 585 million bushels, slightly less than in 1960 but about 20 percent above the 1950-54 average. The gain since that period has been in yields, with acreage a million acres less than the average. Rye production of 453 million bushels is unchanged from a year ago.

Tentative, unofficial estimates place the Soviet wheat crop at 1.9 billion bushels. Though well above the 1960 estimate of 1.7 billion, it is considerably below the record harvest of 2.3 billion in 1958. Acreage was well above 1960 though not up to the high level of 1958 and 1959. While a good winter wheat crop was harvested, especially in the Ukraine, spring wheat was hurt by serious drought.

Soviet rye production is estimated at 600 million bushels. This is well above the 1960 harvest of 520 million bushels but still below the 1950-54 average of 690 million. Sharply declining rye acreage brought the 1961 acreage to an estimated 42 million acres from the 1950-54 level of 54 million.

Asia's wheat total is 1,830 million bushels. This is 5 percent less than the bumper 1960 harvest. Outturns were larger than last year in most countries but were considerably less in Turkey and Mainland China, more than offsetting the gains in other areas. Yields were below average in both countries because of unfavorable weather. Unofficial estimates indicate that production in Mainland China was at least 15 percent below the 1950-54 average.

Turkey is the only rye producer of any importance in Asia and the outturn was about the same as in 1960.

Wheat production in Africa is the smallest of many years. Acreage is somewhat less than last year and yields are much below average. The estimated crop of 150 million bushels is about 30 percent below the large 1960 total and about 20 percent below average. Largest reductions are in former French North Africa. Algeria's harvest of 24 million was less than half the large 1960 crop and a similar reduction occurred in Tunisia. Morocco's production is reported at 23 million bushels compared with 39 million last year. Rye is comparatively unimportant in Africa.

Harvesting is now under way in Southern Hemisphere countries. Wheat production in South America is forecast at 275 million bushels compared with 235 million in 1960 and the 1950-54 average of 305 million. The increase of 40 million bushels over last year is in Argentina where a crop of 190 million bushels accounts for the continent's increase. This is still below average, however, because of reduced acreage.

Rye production in South America is forecast at 26 million bushels, compared with 21 million a year ago and the 1950-54 average of 27 million bushels. About 95 percent of the continent's rye is produced in Argentina.

Wheat production in Australia is expected to be about 210 million bushels, well below earlier-season expectations that it would approach the record harvest of 274 million bushels last year. Drought reduced prospects materially in a number of States. Late-season rains caused damage in some areas and a part of the crop will be of low quality. Rye is of minor importance in Australia.

WORLD PEPPER CROP SMALLER

World pepper production during the calendar year 1961 is estimated at 157.7 million pounds, 8 percent below the 1960 harvest of 170.3 million. Production in Asia, where the bulk of the world's pepper is grown, is down, while output in Africa and Latin America has increased. A further drop in world production is expected for the 1962 crop, partially as a result of unfavorable weather in the major producing countries of India and Indonesia.

ASIA: The 1961 crop in India is estimated at 58.2 million pounds, 8 percent below the previous year's harvest. There have been reports of crop damage from storms and floods in Kerala State (where 95 percent of the pepper is produced), indicating a further drop in production for 1962.

Indonesian production is placed at 50.7 million pounds, compared to the revised 1960 estimate of 57.3 million. There may be a further decrease in 1962 due to an extended dry period in South Sumatra.

Production in Sarawak has declined to 13.5 million pounds and a smaller crop is expected for 1962. The drop can be attributed to replanting on poor soils, inadequate fertilization, foot-rot disease, and low prices resulting in reduced planting during the 1954-57 period.

PEPPER, BLACK AND WHITE: Estimated world production for calendar year 1961 with comparisons

Producing Area	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	1935-39	1950-54							
					Million pounds				
Asia:									
Indonesia..............	128.6	19.4	40.0	52.8	52.1	48.5	52.9	57.3	50.7
Sarawak..............	5.3	13.4	37.1	44.4	30.8	21.8	18.7	14.9	13.5
India................	33.1	58.8	58.2	61.6	61.2	57.1	58.2	62.7	58.2
Ceylon................	2/ 5.0	10.5	13.5	11.3	13.7	13.4	13.1	19.0	18.0
Other Asia 3/........	11.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3
Total Asia..........	183.5	106.6	152.3	174.4	162.4	145.6	148.1	159.2	145.7
Africa 4/..............	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	3.3
Latin America 5/.......	-	1.4	2.7	3.0	5.8	7.2	8.4	8.6	8.7
World total........	184.2	109.8	156.7	179.2	170.3	155.1	157.5	170.3	157.7

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimate.
3/ Includes Indochina, Malaya, Thailand.
4/ Includes the Malagasy Republic and the Republic of the Congo.
5/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

The crop in Ceylon is estimated at 18 million pounds, slightly below the outturn of 19 million.

AFRICA: African production for 1961 is estimated at 3.3 million pounds, almost doubling the 1950-54 average. Production has been increasing due to larger harvests in the Malagasy Republic, where the 1961 crop is estimated to be 3.1 million pounds. Small quantities of pepper are produced in the Republic of Congo, but most of the harvest goes for domestic consumption.

LATIN AMERICA: Pepper production continues to rise in Brazil, with the 1961 crop of 8.7 million pounds being more than 6 times the 1950-54 average. A further increase is forecast for the 1962 crop.

WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

World production of rapeseed in 1961 is believed to be at an alltime high, exceeding for the first time the prewar average level. Estimated at 4.3 million short tons, the outturn exceeds the 1960 estimate by 7 percent, the 1950-54 average by almost one-third and the 1935-39 average by 2 percent.

The outstanding features of the 1961 crop are (1) the sharp expansion in India; (2) the comparably sharp decline in Mainland China; (3) the near-record outturn in Europe; and (4) a record harvest in Canada for the second successive year.

Virtually all of the rapeseed grown in North America is produced in Canada, which, contrary to earlier indications, had a record harvest this year. The 1961 outturn at 279,000 tons, while only 1,000 tons larger than the previous record of 1960, reflects the phenomenal expansion of rapeseed since the 1950-54 average output of only 8,000 tons. This new "wonder crop" seems to have gained a sufficient foothold in the Canadian Prairies to continue as a permanent crop. Rapeseed acreage, which accounted for 9 percent of the total Canadian oilseed acreage during the 1953-57 period, represented 21 percent of the total by 1961.

Dryness in the prairies in 1961 discouraged rapeseed plantings to some extent. However, active export demand during 1960-61--which gave rise to a record movement of the crop--strong domestic demand for oil, and attractive prices induced farmers to plant a near-record 745,000 acres--only 2 percent less than the 1960 record. Despite the fact that acreage was down slightly and that growing conditions were unfavorable in many areas, yields averaged 749 pounds per acre, or 3 percent more than a year earlier. Yields were best in the parkland areas of the northern prairies which were affected much less by the summer drought than the southern regions. The performance of the crop in some districts of Saskatchewan has been phenomenal, with yields reportedly reaching as high as 2,000 pounds per acre.

RAPESEED 1/: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1950-54, annual 1956-61

Country	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:							
Canada	7.8	150.2	216.5	194.0	89.0	278.0	279.0
Mexico	6.2	8.8	6.6	8.8	6.6	8.8	9.4
Total 3/	14.2	160.0	227.7	203.8	95.6	286.8	288.4
South America, total	6.4	18.9	21.7	22.0	29.7	50.2	52.4
Europe:							
Austria	7.1	10.4	9.8	10.1	6.2	7.1	---
Belgium	3.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	.2	.1	---
Denmark	14.3	1.9	2.5	8.6	12.6	14.1	27.6
Finland	12.8	10.8	5.9	13.5	27.4	4.7	10.0
France	153.8	89.1	176.8	216.5	144.2	91.8	118.3
Germany, West	59.5	42.8	74.4	63.6	64.9	76.4	82.8
Italy	12.8	7.1	11.3	12.0	10.7	11.4	10.1
Netherlands	23.6	28.1	17.9	10.0	8.4	8.7	11.3
Sweden	181.7	32.5	229.2	145.8	157.9	60.6	115.7
Switzerland	6.3	6.8	5.7	10.8	10.6	10.7	12.3
Total 3/	475.1	231.4	535.6	492.7	443.1	285.6	395.2
Czechoslovakia	32.8	53.0	43.0	53.0	80.2	60.2	---
Germany, East	121.2	183.1	197.2	140.6	203.0	198.6	---
Hungary	3.4	2.5	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.5	---
Poland	108.1	88.1	110.7	87.9	128.0	142.2	---
Rumania	7.1	8.3	6.1	6.8	7.3	12.2	---
Yugoslavia	7.2	5.1	3.3	7.9	8.2	7.4	7.5
Total (Including U.S.S.R.) 3/	344.6	361.5	396.3	330.8	460.0	449.4	528.3
Total Europe	819.7	592.9	931.9	823.5	903.1	735.0	923.5
Africa, total	20.0	22.0	14.5	22.0	24.5	25.0	25.0
Asia:							
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.2	3.0	4.4	3.3
China, Mainland	990.0	1,020.0	980.0	1,200.0	1,050.0	1,100.0	800.0
India	934.8	947.5	1,149.1	1,033.8	1,148.0	1,172.6	1,545.6
Japan	240.0	353.0	315.5	294.2	288.7	290.6	303.4
Pakistan	292.8	364.0	349.4	334.9	373.0	356.2	345.0
Total 3/	2,462.3	2,686.2	2,795.2	2,865.1	2,862.7	2,923.8	2,997.3
World total	3,322.6	3,480.0	3,991.0	3,936.4	3,915.6	4,020.8	4,286.6

1/ Includes mustard seed in areas where rapeseed and mustard seed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries and for the above countries for which data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and related information.

Only 2 countries in South America produce rapeseed commercially--Chile and Argentina. Production in Chile jumped from the 1950-54 average of 1,000 tons to 40,000 tons in 1960 and in 1961. Plantings for the 1961 harvest were up one-fifth from a year earlier, but adverse weather caused considerable loss. Acreage in this crop is expected to continue to increase if the current price relation between rape and wheat is maintained. Argentina's production is uncertain because of incomplete statistics, but is believed to be considerably less than Chile's.

Rapeseed production in Europe increased to a near-record level in 1961 from the reduced outturn of 1960, with production in the Western area up almost 40 percent and in the Eastern area is believed to be roughly one-fourth above the year before. Rapeseed crops in virtually all countries of Western Europe were much better than the relatively small harvests of 1960. Sweden's output was almost double the previous year's but still only one-half the size of the 1957 crop. Acreage was reduced sharply the last 2 years, and growing conditions in the fall of 1960 were relatively poor. France's 1961 crop was one-third larger than the year before, but was down almost one-half from the record outturn of 1958. In France, rapeseed is being replaced to some extent by sunflowerseed, which, during the next 5 years, is expected to be the most important locally-produced oilseed crop. In contrast, production in West Germany has trended upward since 1955.

Rapeseed crops in the major producing countries of Eastern Europe with the exception of East Germany are believed to have increased considerably from 1960. Of major significance was the expansion in Poland, where an excellent crop reportedly was harvested.

Rapeseed is a major oilseed crop in Asia, ranking second only to peanuts in India and third after peanuts and soybeans in Mainland China, the 2 major producing countries--not only in Asia but in the world. India's rapeseed production has expanded from an average of less than a million tons in the prewar period and in the 1950-54 period to a record 1.5 million tons in 1961, whereas Mainland China's output is believed to have declined from 2.6 million tons prewar to probably considerably less than a million tons in 1961.

In India the acreage planted in 1960 for harvest in 1961 increased as a result of favorable weather and the rising trend in prices of edible oils. And the acreage expansion, together with increased yields, resulted in a harvest one-third larger than a year earlier. In Mainland China, the dry winter, followed by a spring drought, was extremely unfavorable for rapeseed production. Moreover, as with peanuts, acreage to rapeseed is believed to have been reduced because of the pressing need for growing more winter grains.

In Japan, rapeseed acreage increased slightly because of a diversion of land from wheat and barley, and with favorable weather production was up moderately. Rapeseed, being the most important oilcrop next to soybeans, probably will continue to be supported by the Indian Government, and, there are no indications that imports of this crop will be liberalized. Pakistan produces about as much rapeseed as Japan. The 1961 outturn in the former country declined moderately from a year earlier, reflecting principally a decline in acreage.

WORLD HOPS PRODUCTION CONTINUES DECLINE

The decline in world hops production which began in 1960-61 is being accelerated in 1961-62 with the current year's crop estimated at only 151.7 million pounds. This is a drop of 25.5 million pounds, or 14.4 percent, from the 1960-61 total output of 177.2 million pounds and about 16 percent below the 1959-60 record of 180.6 million pounds. The estimated 1961-62 production, however, is still 7.3 million pounds, or 5 percent, above the 1950-54 average.

An estimated decline of 26.6 million pounds from 1960-61 to 1961-62 occurred in countries producing over 1 million pounds each, and greatly exceeds the increase of 1.2 million pounds in 9 other countries. The decrease of 10.8 million pounds in the United States is more than double that of any other country and represents a drop of 23.4 percent. Declines in other major producing countries range from 18 thousand pounds for Canada to slightly over 5 million for the United Kingdom.

The several years of increases in world hops production, which ended with the record 1959-60 crop, were mainly the result of acreage increases in response to advancing prices. However, the 1959-60 crop exceeded world requirements, resulting in sharp price declines and a reduction in acreage. The general price declines continued into the middle of calendar year 1961, and the great drop in production in 1961-62 was mainly the result of acreage cuts made by growers in the largest producing countries.

In the United States, the hops area was reduced from 29,200 to 23,000 acres in 1961-62 after a decline of 3,900 acres in 1960-61. There were also substantial acreage cuts in 1961-62 in West Germany, Yugoslavia, France, and Belgium. Some of the smaller producing countries, including Austria, Japan, and Spain, increased their hops areas. In the United Kingdom, the world's third largest producer after the United States and West Germany, the hops area remained about the same, but 1961-62 production was hurt by unfavorable weather. Unfavorable growing conditions were also a factor in the smaller crops in the United States, France, and West Germany.

The combination of the marked decline in world hops production in 1961-62, the prospect of a continuation of a high level of world beer production and a decline in hops stocks in some countries during 1960-61 has already caused a tightening of the world's hops supply situation. An indication of this is the sharp increase in spot hops prices in the United States in the latter half of 1961. These circumstances may cause an increase in the total world import demand for hops and should keep U.S. hops exports at a high level in 1961-62. During 1960-61, U.S. exports were about 1 million pounds below the 1959-60 record of 18.5 million pounds. This was due mainly to a decline in exports of 370,000 pounds to Cuba, and of 530,000 pounds to Mexico.

HOPS: World production, average 1934-38 and 1950-54, and annual 1959-61 1/

Country	Average		1959 3/	1960 3/	1961 3/
	1934-38 2/	1950-54 3/			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Northern Hemisphere:					
Canada	1,543	1,918	1,390	1,163	1,145
Mexico	---	---	110	110	110
United States	39,021	53,627	53,600	45,976	35,219
Austria	---	---	212	287	309
Belgium	2,646	2,324	3,913	3,425	2,205
Czechoslovakia	4/ 21,385	10,976	13,115	16,191	13,762
France	4,850	4,442	5,126	5,291	4,067
Germany, West	5/ 20,062	28,749	39,706	35,801	32,242
Germany, East	---	6/	2,925	2,646	2,094
Poland	1,323	6/	3,729	3,500	4,000
Spain	6/	7/ 367	802	883	956
United Kingdom	27,998	33,400	25,051	27,915	22,882
Yugoslavia	3,968	2,874	9,855	12,434	10,582
Other Europe 8/	296	6/	30	34	36
Japan	220	1,235	2,767	3,411	3,748
U.S.S.R.	4,850	6/	13,228	13,200	13,200
Total	128,162	139,912	175,559	172,267	146,557
	Average		1960	1961	1962
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Southern Hemisphere:					
Argentina	6/	149	369	306	331
Australia	2,205	3,066	3,560	3,569	3,770
New Zealand	882	1,002	899	830	858
Republic of South Africa	6/	296	220	200	224
Total	3,087	4,513	5,048	4,905	5,183
World total	131,249	144,425	180,607	177,172	151,740

1/ The Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the late months of each calendar year are combined with the Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the next year. The production in a few minor producing countries is not included owing to lack of the needed information. 2/ From Yearbook of Food and Agriculture Statistics, Production, Vol. VIII, Part 1, 1954. 3/ Prepared or estimated upon the basis of reports of U.S. foreign service officers, U.S. and foreign government publications, trade journals and other trade sources. 4/ 1934-37 average. 5/ Production of prewar Germany. 6/ Not available. 7/ 1952-54 average. 8/ The 1934-38 figure is the combined average for Austria, Hungary, and Rumania. The annual figures are the total production in Sweden and Switzerland.

The decline in U.S. hops production during 1961-62 was in part offset by an increase in beginning-of-year stocks of 3.5 million pounds as of September 1, 1961. U.S. hops imports increased from 4.7 million pounds in 1958-59 to 5.2 million in 1959-60 and to 5.4 million in 1960-61. Domestic hops consumption is around 30 million pounds annually, although the 1960-61 consumption of 29.7 million is the lowest on record. September 1, 1961 stocks were 29.2 million pounds, and with 1961-62 production of 35.2 million pounds and estimated imports of 5.5 million pounds, total U.S. hops supplies for this year will be 69.9 million pounds. Assuming domestic consumption of 30 million pounds and total exports of 18 million, U.S. stocks on September 1, 1962 will be down over 7 million pounds from the high September 1, 1961 level.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

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